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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/068,770	02/05/2002	Bjorn Landfeldt	106448.00051	7579
27045	7590	03/02/2006	EXAMINER	
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR C11 PLANO, TX 75024			DUONG, THOMAS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2145	

DATE MAILED: 03/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/068,770

Applicant(s)

LANDFELDT ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas Duong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/6/02 - 1/2/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to the applicants Amendment filed on December 21, 2005. Applicant amended *claims 3 and 14*. *Claims 1-22* are presented for further consideration and examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. *Claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15-17, and 19-22* are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cohen et al. (US006389462B1).
4. With regard to *claims 1 and 12*, Cohen discloses,
 - *an input for receiving from the application a service request including first information which directs a server to route to the application a data stream associated with a service; and (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*Cohen teaches “*all requests from any of the clients connected to LAN 102 for objects stored in servers connected to the Internet 105 traverse proxy redirector*

104 onto the Internet” (Cohen, col.6, lines 31-34). Furthermore, Cohen teaches that “the packets comprising such requests, which include the standardized packets that establish a TCP connection, are directed to an IP destination address and port number indicated in the IP header of each packet originating from a client source address that includes a client IP address and port number” (Cohen, col.6, lines 34-39). Hence, Cohen teaches of the proxy redirector receiving packets from the clients destined for an external server based on the destination’s IP address and port number.

- *an information transformer coupled to said input for transforming said first information in said service request into second information which directs the server to route the data stream to a proxy which is installed in a communication path from the server to the application and which is operable for performing a proxy operation on the data stream. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*

Cohen teaches of the *“proxy redirector 104, rather than establishing a TCP connection to the origin server at the determined IP address, transparently establishes a TCP connection between the client and a proxy” (Cohen, col.7, lines 14-17). Furthermore, Cohen teaches “if the proxy cache to which the request is directed does not contain the requested object, a separate TCP connection is established between the proxy cache and the origin server to obtain a copy of the requested object. When the proxy cache then receives the copy of the requested object from an origin server over that separate TCP connection, the copy is forwarded to the client over the original TCP connection that was established between the client and the proxy cache” (Cohen, col.7, lines*

27-35). Hence, Cohen teaches of the proxy redirector modifying the original destination's IP address and port number of the external server to those of a proxy cache disposed between the server and the clients. Because of this transformation of the address, requested data from the server will be directed to the proxy cache before being forwarded to the requested client.

5. With regard to claims 4 and 15, Cohen discloses,

- *including a socket interceptor coupled to said input for intercepting the service request as provided by the application and for forwarding the service request to said input. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*

6. With regard to claims 5, 11, 16, and 22, Cohen discloses,

- *wherein said first information includes a first IP address and port number produced by the application, and wherein said second information includes a second IP address and port number produced by said information transformer. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*
- *wherein said first information includes a first routable address such as an P address and any additional required information to address the application, and wherein said second information includes a second routable address and any additional information provided by said information transformer. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*

7. With regard to claims 6, 8-10, 17, and 19-21, Cohen discloses,

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- *wherein said second information includes information which identifies for the server how to route the data stream to the proxy. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*
- *wherein said second information includes information that identifies an input network service point associated with the proxy. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*
- *including a further input for receiving said second information from an apparatus that has automatically allocated said input network service point. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*
- *wherein the input network service point includes one of a TCP socket and a UDP socket. (Cohen, col.6, lines 23-67; col.7, lines 12-35; fig.1)*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 2-3 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al. (US006389462B1) and in view of Gupta et al. (US006567857B1).

10. With regard to claims 2-3 and 13-14, Cohen discloses,

See *claims 1 and 12* rejection as detailed above.

However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose,

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- *wherein the proxy operation includes one of a data compression operation, a data transformation operation and a data transcoding operation.*
- *wherein the proxy operation includes one of a data encryption operation and a data caching operation.*

Gupta teaches,

- *wherein the proxy operation includes one of a data compression operation, a data transformation operation and a data transcoding operation. (Gupta, col.1, lines 41-57)*

Gupta teaches that it is well known in the art that “*a proxy can be used to provide other functionality such as content transformation (e.g., compression, decompression, encryption, decryption and reformatting)*” (Gupta, col.1, lines 54-56).

- *wherein the proxy operation includes one of a data encryption operation and a data caching operation. (Gupta, col.1, lines 41-57)*

Gupta teaches that it is well known in the art that “*a proxy can be used to provide other functionality such as content transformation (e.g., compression, decompression, encryption, decryption and reformatting)*” (Gupta, col.1, lines 54-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gupta with the teachings of Cohen “*to provide additional and/or special-purpose functionality that can be used to meet the increasing need for information of interconnected computer systems and their users*” (Gupta, col.1, lines 59-62) because “*the information may need to be*

created or modified (or customized) before it is transmitted to its destination” (Gupta, col.1, lines 37-38).

11. Claims 7 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al. (US006389462B1) and in view of Earl et al. (US006112228A).

12. With regard to claims 7 and 18, Cohen discloses,

See *claims 1 and 12* rejection as detailed above.

However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose,

- *wherein the proxy is a first proxy in a chain interconnected proxies.*

Earl teaches,

- *wherein the proxy is a first proxy in a chain interconnected proxies.* (Earl, col.1, line 54 – col.2, line 44)

Earl teaches a configuration where *“the proxy servers are preferably interconnected via a proxy chain within a plexus topology of the network”* (Earl, col.2, lines 26-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Earl with the teachings of Cohen to *“efficiently providing services offered by proxy servers to client computers coupled to a network”* (Earl, col.1, lines 55-56).

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to *claims 1 and 12* have been considered but they are not persuasive.

14. With regard to claims 1 and 12, the Applicants point out that:

- *Claim 1 is directed to an apparatus, which receives a request from an application to order a server to send a data stream associated with the application. The data stream is operated on by a proxy function and the apparatus arranges for putting the proxy in the path from the server to the application, whereby, the data stream is treated by the proxy before the data stream reaches the application.*
- *Thus, Cohen is different from the invention of claim 1, in that, according to claim 1, the data stream from a server to an application is treated by a proxy function, while in Cohen a proxy operation is performed on the request to transmit an object to an application (i.e., no proxy operation is performed on the transmission to the application),*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive, because Cohen anticipates that "if the proxy cache to which the request is directed does not contain the requested object, a separate TCP connection is established between the proxy cache and the origin server to obtain a copy of the requested object. When the proxy cache then receives the copy of the requested object from an origin server over that separate TCP connection, the copy is forwarded to the client over the original TCP connection that was established between the client and the proxy cache" (Cohen, col.7, lines 27-35). Hence, Cohen teaches of performing a proxy operation on the requested data at the proxy cache (i.e., a proxy operation is performed on the transmission to the requesting application). Thus, Cohen teaches of the proxy redirector modifying the original destination's IP address and port number of the external server to those of a proxy cache disposed between the server

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and the clients. Because of this transformation of the address, the requested data from the server will be directed to the proxy cache before being forwarded to the requested client.

Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

Conclusion

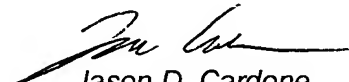
15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas Duong whose telephone number is 571/272-3911. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 4:00PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason D. Cardone can be reached on 571/272-3933. The fax phone numbers for the organization where

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this application or proceeding is assigned are 571/273-8300 for regular communications and 571/273-8300 for After Final communications.

Thomas Duong (AU2145)

February 28, 2006



Jason D. Cardone

Supervisory PE (AU2145)